(2401) Proposal to conserve the name *Dianthus crassipes* against *D. ferrugineus* (*Caryophyllaceae*)

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(2401) ***Dianthus crassipes*** R. Roem. in Linnaea 25: 11. Jun 1852 [*Angiosp.*: *Caryophyll.*], nom. cons. prop.
Typus: in Sierra Morena orientali, 28 Aug 1845, *Willkomm 1318* (COI barcode COI00059735).
(=) *Dianthus ferrugineus* Mill., Gard. Dict., ed. 8: *Dianthus* no 9. 16 Apr 1768, nom. rej. prop.
Lectotypus (vide Tutin in Feddes Repert. 68: 191. 1963): "*D. ferrugineus*", *Miller* (BM barcode BM000797443!, with four late-flowering stems; isolectotypus: BM, with two flowering stems).

As part of the research work carried out on the taxonomy and nomenclature of *Caryophyllaceae* Juss. (e.g., Crespo & Mateo in Fl. Montiber. 20: 6–10. 2002, 45: 89–102. 2010; Mateo & Crespo in Fl. Montiber. 40: 60–70. 2008; Iamonico in Pl. Biosyst. 147: 923–930. 2013a, in Lagascalia 33: 275–298. 2013b, in Phytotaxa 173: 235–240. 2014, 197: 225–226. 2015; Conti & al. in Phytotaxa 170: 139–140. 2014; Ferrer-Gallego & al. in Fl. Montiber. 60: 103–109. 2015; Iamonico & al. in Taxon 64: 816–821. 2015; Iamonico & Domina in Pl. Biosyst. 149: 720–727. 2015), and the considerations on some *Dianthus* species by Peruzzi & Gargano (in Taxon 55: 781–784. 2006), it has been necessary to discuss the identity of the names *D. crassipes* R. Roem. and *D. ferrugineus* Mill.

Dianthus ferrugineus was first described from cultivated plants at the Chelsea Physic Garden that originated from seed collected in Spain (Miller, Fig. Pl. Gard. Dict.: 54. 1756 ("1760"): "This Plant was discovered by Father *Barrelier*, in the Mountains of *Abrutio*, in *Italy*; and it has been discovered in *Spain*, from whence I received the seeds, which have succedeed in the *Chelsea* Garden"). The protologue (Miller, Gard. Dict., ed. 8: *Dianthus* no. 9. 1768) consists of a short diagnosis ("*Dianthus (ferrugineis)* [corrected to "*ferrugineus*" on final page] floribus aggregatis capitatis, squamis calycinis lanceolatis aristatis, corollis crenatis") and a synonym cited from Barrelier (Pl. Gall. Hispan. Ital. Observ.: 62, no. 648, t. 497. 1714: "*Caryophyllus* montanus, umbellatus, floribus variis, luteis ferrugineis, Italicus … Florebat Julio in jugis Moroni montis in Aprutio propè Sulmonem"). Miller's name was correctly typified by Tutin (l.c.) on a specimen preserved at BM (barcode BM000797443). The Linnaean name *D. ferrugineus*, based on the same Barrelier plant and published a few years later in *Mantissa Plantarum* (Linnaeus, Mant. Pl.: 563. 1771), appears to be an illegitimate later homonym (Art. 53.1 of the *ICN*, McNeill & al. in Regnum Veg. 154. 2012).

Willkomm (in Linnaea 25: 11. 1852) proposed the name *Dianthus crassipes* for plants growing in Spain ("Hab. in Sierra Morena orientali"); a detailed diagnosis was given, as well as a collection number ("1318"). It is worth mentioning that Willkomm ascribed the authorship of the new species name to [Rudolpho] "de Roemer" and based the description on a text he unequivocally ascribed to Roemer, and therefore the authorship of the name should not include Willkomm (Art. 46.2 of the *ICN*). Laínz (in Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid 43: 470–471. 1987) lectoypified the name *D. crassipes* on a specimen preserved at COI (barcode COI00059735, image available at http://www.uc.pt/en/herbario_digital/willkomm_herbarium/herb_on_line) that was collected by H.M. Willkomm in Sierra Morena on 28 August 1845. In fact, that specimen is the only material used for the description of the new species, "el ejemplar único", as noted by Laínz (l.c.). The occurrence on the sheet of an original label including both the diagnosis and the collection number "1318" as cited in the protologue, lead us to consider the COI specimen as the holotype (Art. 9.1 of the *ICN*), and correct the term used by Laínz (l.c.) under Art. 9.9. According to Peruzzi & Gargano (l.c.: 782), Roemer's concept of *D. crassipes* matches that of *D. ferrugineus* by Miller after the exclusion from Miller's concept of Barrelier's synonym, which refers to the Italian endemic *D. guliae* Janka.

Dianthus ferrugineus, as currently typified, has to be applied to the Iberian plants known as *D. crassipes* (see Peruzzi & Gargano, l.c.: 782), while the Italian yellow carnations are correctly named *D. guliae* Janka, not *D. ferrugineus* as recognized by Italian authors (e.g., Pignatti, Fl. Ital. 1: 267. 1982; Conti & al., Annot. Checkl. Italian Vasc. Fl.: 86. 2005). Since *D. crassipes* is currently used in some international databases (Med Checklist, Euro+Med Plant Base, The Plant List) and Spanish floras (e.g., Gallego, Fl. Vasc. Andalucía Occid. 1: 274. 1987; Bernal & al., Fl. Iberica 2: 457–458. 1990; Díaz de la Guardia, Fl. Vasc. Andalucía Orient. 2: 148. 2009), and *D. ferrugineus* has been persistently used for a taxon not including its type, we here propose to conserve, under Art. 14 of the *ICN*, the later heterotypic name *D. crassipes* against *D. ferrugineus* as suggested by Peruzzi & Gargano (l.c.). This is perhaps the best choice to avoid an eventual disadvantageous nomenclatural change for a well-established name, and thus to best serve stability of nomenclature.

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